

National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)

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What Do We Know About Violence?

- ❑ Over 55,000 people died violently in the U.S. in 2010
 - Six people dying each hour
 - Cost nearly \$107 billion a year in medical care and lost productivity

- ❑ Over 38,364 died by suicide
 - 105 people dying each day
 - Second leading cause of death among persons aged 25-34 years

- ❑ Over 16,250 died by homicide
 - Second leading cause of death among persons aged 15-24

What Do We Know About Violence?

- ❑ Number of violent deaths only tells part of the story
- ❑ Each year, millions of people experience adverse physical, mental, and economic consequences from violence
 - Left with permanent physical and emotional scars
- ❑ Violence erodes communities by reducing productivity, decreasing property values, and disrupting social services

History of NVDRS

1999: Institute of Medicine report cited the need for a national fatal intentional injury surveillance system

2000: National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS) piloted at 12 sites, mostly universities

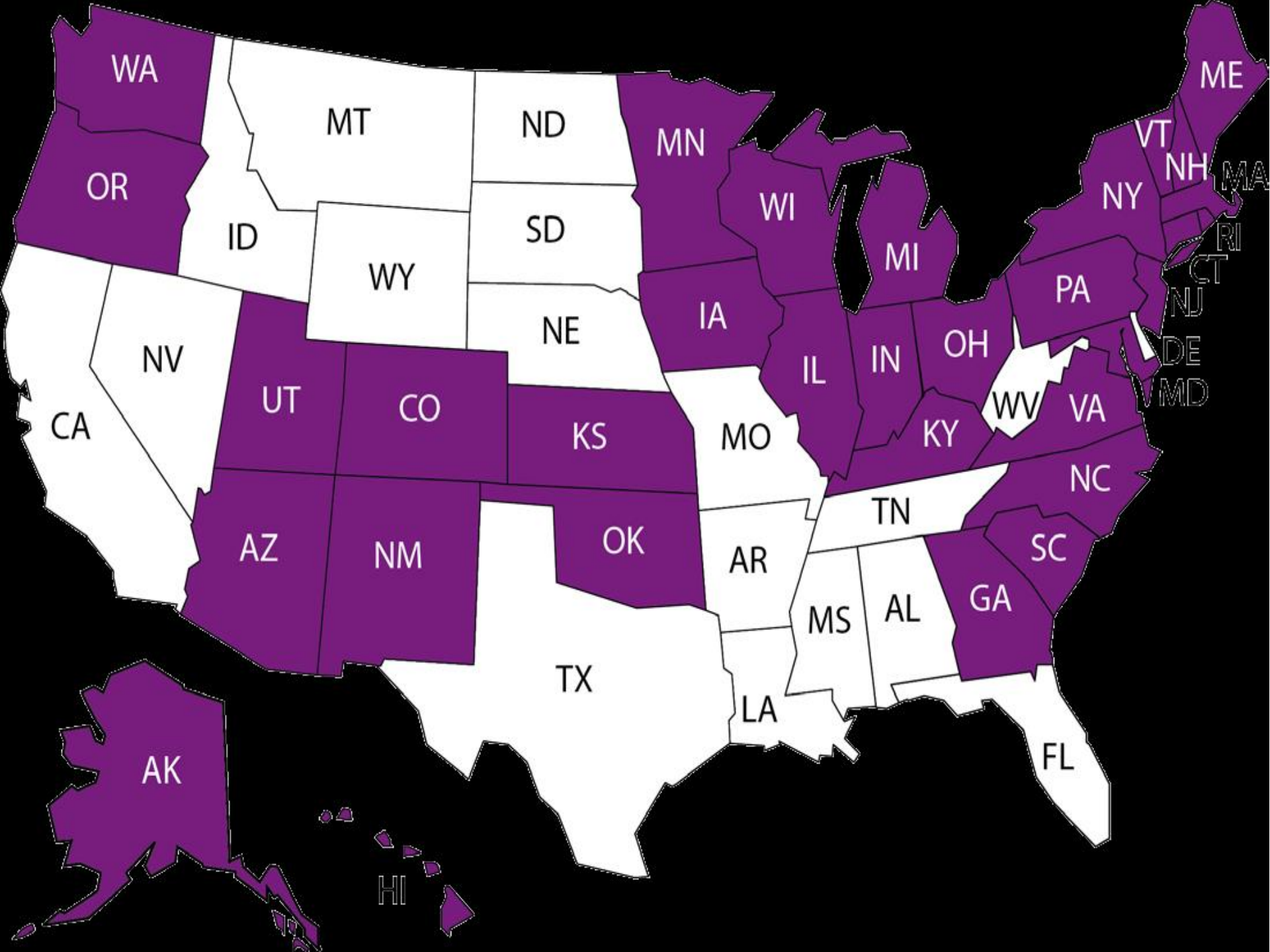
2000: Meeting with Harvard and the Joyce Foundation to suggest that CDC direct a publicly funded system

2000: CDC begins planning

2002: First appropriation from Congress for NVDRS

2003: NVDRS data collection begins with six states

2004 - 2014: 32 states



What is NVDRS?

- ❑ Ongoing, state-based surveillance system
- ❑ Data collected by states through partnerships
- ❑ Provides comprehensive information on all violent deaths within participating states to fully characterize incidents

Operational Definition for NVDRS Case Ascertainment

☐ Suicide

☐ Homicide

☐ Deaths of undetermined intent

☐ Unintentional firearm deaths

☐ Legal intervention (excluding executions)

☐ Deaths due to terrorism

NVDRS Data Sources

❑ Primary sources:

- Death certificates
- Coroner or medical examiner (CME) reports (including toxicology)(have narratives)
- Law enforcement (LE) reports (have narratives)

❑ Secondary, optional sources:

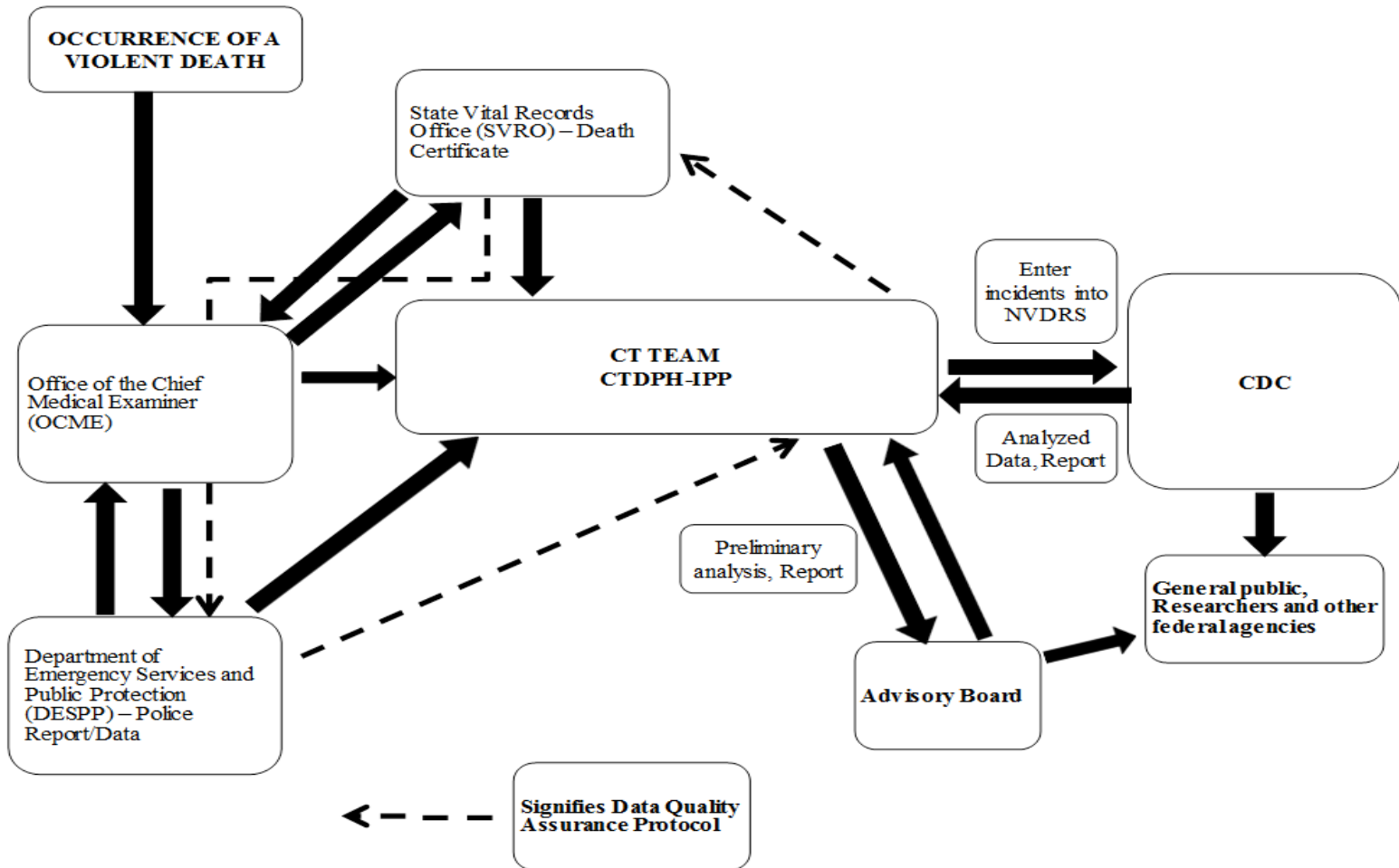
- Child Fatality Review (CFR) team data
- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) expanded data
- Crime lab data
- Supplementary Homicide Reports
- Hospital data

CTVDRS Data FLOW

- Step 1: CT team is notified of violent death
- Step 2: Data extracted from CME, LE and SVRO
- Step 3: Remove personal identifiers to ensure confidentiality and conduct quality assurance protocol
- Step 4: Add data to CDC's multistate database directly using a software

CTVDRS Data FLOW

FLOW OF INFORMATION FOR CT VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM



MENU



Victims



Documents



Incident Summary



Activity Log



Tools

Incident Summary

Incident:

Year	State	ID	Number of Victims	Incident Type	Date Initiated	Date Saved
2014	Connecticut	2	1	3	1/2/2015	1/2/2015

Victims:

Victim ID	Age	Age Type	Sex	Race And Ethnicity	Manner of Death: DC	Manner of Death: C/ME	Manner of Death: LE	Manner of Death: Abstractor	Alcohol use suspected when injured
1	52	1	F	White	Homicide	Homicide	Homicide	Homicide	

Injury Location:

Victim ID	Location of Injury	Homeless	Injured at work	Injured at victim's home	Victim was in custody when injured	Recent release from an institution
1						

Weapons:

No Weapon Information Entered

Suspects:

Victim ID	Suspect ID	Age in Years	Sex	Race and Ethnicity	Relationship 1	Relationship 2
1	1	60	M		Stranger	

Toxicology Summary Results:

Victim ID	Alcohol	Amphetamines	Anticonvulsants	Antidepressants	Antipsychotic	Barbiturates	Benzodiazepines	Carbon Monoxide	Cocaine	Marijuana	Muscle Relaxants	Opiates
1												

LE Narratives and Circumstances:

LE Narrative	LE Circumstances
No LE Narrative Information Entered	Victim ID: 1

Save Incident Summary

CME Narratives and Circumstances:

CME Narrative	CME Circumstances
No CME Narrative Information Entered	Victim ID: 1

MENU



Victims



Documents

Incident
Summary

Activity Log



Tools

Victim 1: Suicide or intentional self-harm

Demographics

Injury and Death

Circumstances

Weapons

Suspects

Toxicology

IPV

CFR

expand all collapse all

Manner of Death

Abstractor-assigned manner must be compatible with the manner given in at least one other data source

Manner of death per abstractor

Q (1) Suicide or intentional self-harm

Manner of death on DC

Q (3) Suicide

Manner of death per CME

Q (3) Suicide

Manner of death per LE

Q (3) Suicide

Injury Locations, Time, and Events

Where Injury Occurred and Time

State or Territory where injury
occurred

Q (09) Connecticut

US census tract where injury
occurred

####.#

County where injury occurred

Q Type here to search

US census block group where injury
occurred

#

City where injury occurred

Q Type here to search

Date of injury

Month Day Year

mm dd YYYY

Zip code where injury occurred

#####

Type of location where injured

Q Type here to search

Time of Injury (Military Time format
e.g. 0000-2359, 9999)

HHMM

Injury Events

Injured at work

Q Type here to search

Recent release from institution

Q Type here to search

Injured at victim's home

Q Type here to search

Alcohol use suspected when injured

Q Type here to search

EMS at scene

Q Type here to search

Survival time no. of units:

###

Victim in custody when injured

Q Type here to search

Unit of time used in survival time:

Q Type here to...

Hospital Codes

Hospital

Victim seen in emergency department

Q (9) Unknown

☐ Victim admitted to inpatient care

ICD9 Code

First external cause of injury ICD9 code by hospital

Q Type here to search

Second external cause of injury ICD9 code by
hospital

Q Type here to search

ICD10 Code

First external cause of injury ICD10 code by

Second external cause of injury ICD10 code by

Narratives

The Need for NVDRS

- ❑ Ongoing surveillance needed to monitor violent deaths and to support planning and evaluation for prevention
- ❑ Information not integrated, standardized, or focused on prevention
 - Suicide – Limited to counts and demographic descriptions
 - Homicide – Limited to law enforcement information or death certificates
- ❑ Results in incomplete and fragmented descriptions of violent deaths; we need the full picture
- ❑ NVDRS combines multiple sources to get the full picture (e.g., information about victims, suspects, circumstances)

NVDRS Data Uses and Benefits

- ❑ Inform communities
 - Documents circumstances of all violent deaths
 - Who, what, when, and where?
 - Insight as to why
- ❑ Guide and target violence prevention programs, policies, and practices
 - Support planning and implementation of activities at the local, state, and federal levels
- ❑ Monitor and evaluate prevention programs and strategies
- ❑ Apply for resources for state and local prevention programs

THANK YOU

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